

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON, JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who
have known him either at the bar or as Circuit
Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky, John L. Scott would
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him
in his published card.
All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.
[and wkt-wt]

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.

Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.
[C]onsultations also made in the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
[and wkt-wt]

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house,
FRANKFORT, KY.

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

Will practice in the counties of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections made, of the above counties promptly
attended to.
[and wkt-wt]

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice in the Franklin Circuit Court
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
[and wkt-wt]

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENUPBURG, KY.

Will practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.
[and wkt-wt]

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice in the Court of Appeals, Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.
[and wkt-wt]

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court-house.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 24th
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

LAW NOTICE.
JAS. B. CLAY, THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
CLAY & MONROE,
Will practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business con-
fided to them will receive prompt attention.
Address Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, offices third street, Lex-
ington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention.
[and wkt-wt]

G. W. CRADDOCK, CHAS. T. CRADDOCK
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties. [and wkt-wt]

T. M. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
[and wkt-wt]

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-
lection of debts for non-residents in any part of the
State.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowl-
edgments of mortgages, and be used in the
execution of the duties of his office, as Commissioner
under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-
sitions, affidavits, etc. [and wkt-wt]

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sitions, affidavits, etc. [and wkt-wt]

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of *Coats, Cassimeres, and Vestings*, of
the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.
[and wkt-wt]

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Continues to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quaterlies, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.
[and wkt-wt]

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING, COLORED
LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c.
[and wkt-wt]

CARY & TALBOTT,
SUCCESSORS TO
(BEEL, TALBOTT & CO.)

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 433 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
[and wkt-wt]

STOP THERE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the
United States, formerly the
Owens Hotel.
When you go to Louisville
stop there.
[and wkt-wt]

NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-
bracing every variety, style, and quality of
household
Carpet, Oil Cloth,
Rugs, Mats,
India & Cane Matting,
Stair Rugs,
Curtains,
Grass,
Stair Linen.

Blankets all widths, qualities, and prices. We
keep on hand and make to order Flats, Tur-
pans, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c. Our
stock being entirely new, and having been selected
with great care, we can offer such inducements in
style, quality, and price as are seldom found west
of the mountains.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.
[and wkt-wt]

LOOK AT THIS.
What makes so many go to
the ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
cor. of Second and Jefferson
Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?
Because J. G. HENDERSON
keeps a first class house at
moderate prices.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.
Terms, \$1.50 per day.
[and wkt-wt]

T. G. WATERS,
THOS. G. WATERS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
[and wkt-wt]

MEDICAL REPORT.
Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual
Organs in a state of Health and
Disease.
Price only Ten Cents.

ON A NEW METHOD of treat-
ing Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stric-
tures, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Im-
potence, Female Diseases, and all
ailments of the reproductive sys-
tem of both sexes, the infirmities
of youth and maturity arising from
the secret follies of both sexes,
with a full treatise on SELF-
ABUSE and SEXUAL WEAK-
NESS, its dangerous consequences upon the mind
and body, pointing out the plan of treatment,
the only rational and successful mode of cure, as
shown by the reports of cases treated, as well as MIL-
LIEU AGED AND OLD MEN troubled with a dry
and loss of power, before they attempt to re-
gularize, and who entertain doubts of their physical con-
dition. Sent in an address in a sealed wrapper on the
receipt of TEN CENTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
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CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

WELLS' JOBBER, PLATES 11 by 13, \$20.
Do. CARD PRESS, 10 by 12, 15.
Do. CARD PRESS, 10 by 12, 15.

The Cincinnati Type Foundry
AND
PROOFERS' WAREHOUSE
CORNER OF VINE AND LONGWORTH STS.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
(ESTABLISHED 1837)

Manufacture and furnish to order every variety of
Printing Materials.
Our stock of Type is very large,
both in extent and variety, includ-
ing all the styles not put up by other
foundries as well as our own.

ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF
HAND, JOB, & POWER
PRESSES,
OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MANUFACTURE.
Second-hand Type and Presses taken in exchange
at highest prices.

Applications for Specimen Books, (which are for-
warded gratis to the reader) should state the name and
location of their office, and specify the number in
which they may be sent, as they are too heavy to
send by mail.

L. J. Wells, Agent
Lithography
AND
ENGRAVING
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,
Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads, &c.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, Book Illus-
trations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.
MIDDLETON, STROBRIDGE & CO.,
119 Walnut street, Odd Fellows' Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
[and wkt-wt]

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments
and all articles for the Militia.
Furnished at short Notice.
The new style of French Fustian Caps on hand
and made to order.
[and wkt-wt]

JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Peter Smith.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 36 Fifth Street,
Second door East of Walnut St.,
CINCINNATI, O.
[and wkt-wt]

MILLINERY.
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RUCHES,
HAIR PINS,
CLOAKS,
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at
No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
[and wkt-wt]

Commission House.
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

RECEIVE and SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,
Barley, Beans, Potatoes, Peas, Sugar, Bacon,
Butter, Lard, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco, Dry Hides,
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks, &c., &c., &c.
Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Hay, and Hemp
Seed, and Produce in General.
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every
description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flour, Sugar,
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.
[and wkt-wt]

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
Printing Ink,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-
ALS. Agent for the Magnolia Mills Writing
Papers.
[and wkt-wt]

RALPH C. McCracken,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
No. 19 W. FORTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT.
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement
and Warranted to Fit.
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns
sent to order for shirts and collars. [and wkt-wt]

G. CLAY SMITH & CO.,
COVINGTON, KY.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Fire and Water-proof House Roofing,
AND
Cement for Chimneys, Lining Floors and Walls of
Cellars, Granaries, Cooching Steamboats,
Railroad Cars, Engine Rooms, Fire
Walls, &c., &c.

It will stand the severest test of HEAT, COLD,
CRACK, WASH, or SCALE OFF.
The material can be furnished to parties in the
interior of the State in barrels for all domestic pur-
poses. For Cheapness and Durability, it excels all
articles now in use.
Orders from City and Country solicited
and promptly filled.
For further particulars, apply at the Office of the
undersigned, the Manufacturer, or address,
CLAY SMITH, RICHMOND, KY.
G. CLAY SMITH, Covington, Ky.
C. C. POMEROY, Agent.
[and wkt-wt]

W. H. KEENE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS.
Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon
Whisky—none better.
Cigars.
Just received a supply of those celebrated "Yaguas"
and "Compania".
Garden Seeds.
A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co's cele-
brated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the
season.
Groceries.
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and every thing in
the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.
The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on
hand.
Family Supplies.
I have everything in the line of Groceries, Pro-
visions, &c., &c. Also Agricultural Imple-
ments, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars,
&c., all of which are selected from the best assort-
ments and at great care.
I only ask an examination of my stock to insure
sales. My terms are hereafter, preferring cash,
but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st Janu-
ary, May, and September. Call and see me.
[and wkt-wt]

SOMETHING NEW!
Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photo-
graphs, and Imitations.
H. L. Goodwin,
TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he
has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gal-
lery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office,
and that he would be pleased to wait on those wish-
ing perfect likenesses of themselves or friends; he is
confident he will be able to please the most fastidious
in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-
size portrait to the smallest Daguerreotype, or Am-
brotypes. Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons
enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil and
satisfactorily.
I am also prepared to make those good Photo-
graphs, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most
durable and beautiful of all, and which is the most
valuable of all to be made in this gallery. It is
acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of
photographic picture ever presented to the public. In
brightness of tone and color, delicacy of finish, ex-
pression of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to
the best miniature on ivory.
Call and See.
[and wkt-wt]

LOOK AT THIS
M. L. PIERSON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
CHOICE CONFECTIONARIES,
St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.
(At the old Stand of T. P. Pierson.)
THANKFUL for the liberal patronage I have
received since the above establishment was
opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part
will be wanting to supply the increasing demand for
Cakes, Candy, Fruits, Ice Cream, &c., on the
shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.
[and wkt-wt]

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Articles,
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
Fonades for the Hair,
Of every style and price, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Tooth Brushes,
A beautiful assortment, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Combs,
Of every description and material, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Hair Brushes,
The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Odontalgic Preparations,
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Pow-
der, &c., at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Dog Grass Brushes,
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Fancy Soaps,
Fine Cologne,
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-
fumes, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Fine Toilet Bottles,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Perfumery,
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable
for the toilet, or otherwise, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Handkerchief Extracts,
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others
make, in new styles, and at all prices, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Everything,
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either
Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Frangipanni Sachels,
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
POWELL'S
RESTAURANT.
OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
I AM in daily receipt of Fresh Baltimore Oysters
which I will sell by the can or half can, either to
be taken on country.
Oysters and other delicacies of the season served
up at any hour of the day or night, in all seasons.
The always best Wines, Liquors, and Segars to be
found anywhere.
[and wkt-wt]

The Partnership
WHICH has existed for many years past between
the undersigned C. G. GRAMM, under the
style of "C. G. Gramm," in the Livery Stable on
Ann street, in Frankfort, and in other property, real
and personal, have been dissolved by the death of
Mr. Gramm, I hereby give notice to all concerned,
that as surviving partner I will close the unsettled
business of said late firm, and all persons indebted to it
are requested to make immediate payment, so that I
may be enabled to pay the outstanding debts against
the firm.
[and wkt-wt]

KENTUCKY FARMER.
WILL make an arrangement with Mr. H.
HOWARD GRAY, to take charge of the
editorial department of the KENTUCKY FARMER,
and can promise our subscribers a first class
Agricultural and Family Journal.
The "Farmer" is the only Agricultural paper in
the State, and will be devoted to the peculiar in-
terests of this Institute, and we will spare no pains to
make it thoroughly reliable in every department of
Agricultural Literature. Its circulation is rapidly
increasing in every part of the State, and it will be
found an admirable advertising medium for those
having Land, Stock, Agricultural Implements, Seeds
Trunks, &c., &c. for sale.
[and wkt-wt]

Notice.
All persons indebted to the estate of Dr. C. G.
Gramm, deceased, are requested to come for-
ward and settle immediately, and those having claims
against said estate, are requested to present them for
adjustment.
JOHN L. PHYTHIAN, Administrator.
[and wkt-wt]

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. KEENE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS.
Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

OLD BOURBON WH

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:
One copy per annum, in advance, \$4 00

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1861.

Daily Session Yeoman.

TERMS—Fifty cents per month. Should any person pay for a longer time than the session continues, the time will be made good with the Tri-Weekly Yeoman.

The TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN is published at \$4 per year.

Single copies of this paper can be had at the counting-room at FIVE CENTS per copy, or THREE DOLLARS per hundred.

Members of the Legislature wishing extra copies of the Yeoman will please give in their orders the day before.

What Shall the Legislature now do?

The Louisville Journal of yesterday answers the above question as follows:

In our judgment, the people of Kentucky have answered this question in advance, and the answer, expressed in every conceivable form of popular expression, and, finally, clinched by the glorious vote of Saturday, is: FULLY AND FAIRLY, WITH THE CLEAR DECLARATION THAT THE ARMY IS NOT FOR OFFENSE AGAINST EITHER THE GOVERNMENT OR THE SECESSION STATES, BUT PURELY FOR DEFENSE AGAINST WHATEVER POWER SETS HOSTILE FOOT UPON THE ACTUAL SOIL OF THE COMMONWEALTH. In other words, the Legislature, according to the manifest will of the people, should declare the neutrality of Kentucky in this unnatural and accursed war of brothers, and equip the State for the successful maintenance of her position at all hazards. And when the Legislature shall have done this, in our opinion, wisely and judiciously, leaving the cause of peace and of constitutional government, so far as Kentucky is concerned, in the hands of the Twelve Mediators whom the people of the Commonwealth have just chosen expressly for that high custodianship. This, it seems to us, it plainly seems to the people at large, is what the Legislature should now do.

What is the real significance of this proposal of "leaving the cause of peace and of constitutional government, so far as Kentucky is concerned, in the hands of the Twelve Mediators, whom the people of the Commonwealth have just chosen expressly for that high custodianship?" Is it a threat of revolutionizing the State government of Kentucky? It may not have that aim; but at first blush many readers might so construe it. For though it only proposes to leave the "cause of peace and constitutional government" in the hands of the "Twelve Mediators," plain minds may be puzzled to comprehend how "peace and constitutional government" can be maintained, except by the co-operative action of the constituted authorities—the Executive and Legislative Departments. It is proposed that, after provision for arming the State shall have been made, the Executive and Legislative Departments shall abdicate and leave the government in the hands of a *Duodecimvirate*, as Rome was once put in the hands of the *Decemviri*.

Our understanding of the law under which twelve delegates have been elected to attend a Convention of slaveholding States not having passed secession ordinances, is, that they can exercise no legal functions whatever, except in case of being met by "delegates from the States aforesaid." Can any other construction be given to the act? And we apprehend that Kentucky will be met by not one of "the States aforesaid," and therefore the action of the "Twelve Mediators," in maintaining peace and constitutional government in Kentucky, will be properly confined to the exercise of that moral influence, which, as good citizens, they are bound to throw into the scale, in supporting the existing constitutional authorities of the State.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Reporter's Department will, during the session, give the reader a full record of all proceedings. In obedience to the Governor's proclamation, the members of both Houses assembled at 12 o'clock yesterday, when the presiding officers called them to order. Mr. Speaker Meriwether, on calling to order, remarked, in substance, that if the House desired a new presiding officer, he would interpose no obstacle to the choice of a new one. After a fervent prayer by Rev. Mr. Abbott, praying Almighty God to stay the progress of civil war in the land, and invoking His continued guardianship over the country, on the roll being called and a quorum not being present, the House adjourned.

The Senate learning that a quorum had not appeared in the House, also adjourned till today, when, it is hoped, both Houses will be prepared to receive the Governor's message and proceed to business.

THE BORDER CONVENTION ELECTION.—The Union Democracy had it all their own way in the election of last Saturday for delegates to the Border State Convention, the States Rights ticket having been withdrawn. It was nonsense to hold such an election after it was clearly ascertained that the Convention, contemplated by the act of our Legislature, could not be held, and the whole thing was an empty bubble. We could not trifle with the country by participation in such a needless act. The Courier reports that while 3000 voters did not attend the polls, yet that the party that did attend recorded more votes than there are in both parties. Ditto at Maysville. Comment would be superfluous.

The Governors of Ohio and Indiana refuse to co-operate with the Governor of Kentucky as mediators between the Northern and Southern belligerents; but with charming naïveté propose to co-operate in an embassy to induce the Confederate States to return to their allegiance to the old Union, now rendered a mockery under the rule of Lincoln. Well, when will Governors Morton and Denison set out with Gov. Magoffin for Montgomery, to urge President Davis to go to Washington and humble himself at the feet of Lincoln?

Unity of Our People.

In this awful crisis of public affairs, standing as Kentucky does on the very edge of perilous calamities, all her sons, no matter of what political antecedents, should consider conscientiously their solemn duties to the Commonwealth and to each other. For ourselves, whatever may be the final posture assumed by our native State, which we love with the fondness of a babe clinging to its mother's breast, we have long ago resolved it to be our duty loyally to acquiesce in her decision as to her external relations. We hold this to be the duty of every true citizen; and none can disobey without disloyalty. So regarding the matter, how greatly important that we should all so shape our conduct as to be prepared in perfect good faith to maintain the position the State may finally take, whatever that may be, with patriotic heroism. We are all admirers of the Federal Constitution and the Union based thereon. We all desire harmony, concord, fraternity, comity—the underlying supports of Union. We all would rejoice to see all these restored between the States and peace and prosperity smiling over our once blessed but now stricken land. We agree as to the blessings of a Union faithfully carried on as the fathers who framed the Constitution designed it should be; we all deplore its rupture; and all would rejoice at a perfect restoration and reconciliation. But we differ somewhat—we speak of the States Rights and Union Democracy parties—as to the mode of attaining the end earnestly desired by all. It is well to discuss these differences thoroughly; for that must precede any satisfactory adjustment. But let us, while discussing our differences, do so in a spirit of candor—searching only for truth—cherishing respect and charity for one another—reaching only after wise, just, and safe conclusions. Of the honest sincerity of the earnest patriotism of many with whom we differ, we have as firm a conviction as we have of our own. Let us conduct the high debate under a high sense of honor and a solemn sense of our duties and responsibilities; so that, no matter what conclusions may be finally reached, all can unite with hearty good will in sustaining it. As Kentuckians, we must, in the end, be a unit—we must stand or fall together—for the motto of our State seal is an expression of true wisdom—"United, we stand; divided, we fall."

Our Washington correspondent states that Major Anderson will be interested with the command of a brigade of Kentuckians which is immediately to be raised.—*Cin. Gazette.*

That is all both. No brigade, no regiment, not even a company can be mustered out of Kentucky to march under the banner profaned and desecrated by Lincoln. All such paragraphs as the above are lying inventions, got up for purposes of wicked deception.

We commence, in this issue, the publication of President Davis' Message to the Congress of the Confederate States. Every reflecting man, North and South, ought to read and ponder this document. It is calm and dignified in tone, able in exposition, clear and instructive in statement of facts, and most admirable and exemplary in its gentlemanly, christian-like temper. Every one, whether friend or foe of the distinguished author, ought to read and ponder the Message of President Davis.

THE REPRESENTATIVE FROM TRIGG—NEITHER DEAD, RESIGNED, NOR REMOVED. From what we deemed correct information, we announced the other day that the Governor had ordered a special election for Representative in Trigg county, and that Hon. H. C. Burnett was a candidate. This turns out to be entirely erroneous. Young A. Linn, Esq., the Representative from Trigg, appeared in his seat yesterday, looking hale and hearty, having neither died, resigned, nor removed. The special election, therefore, even if held, will be a nullity.

A company of Rifles has been organized in Prestonburg, Floyd county, Alexander L. Martin, son of Hon. John P. Martin, Captain, and is drilling for service at a moment's notice.

A company of Cavalry is also forming under command of John Dickinson, who performed gallant service in the Mexican war.

QUERY.—How was it that men over forty-five years of age were allowed to vote for Major at the court-house?

The foregoing query, communicated to the Yeoman, is one which, knowing nothing of the facts, we are unable to answer. Whom it concerns may probably respond.

Sentiment in Virginia on the Revolution. We are permitted to copy the following extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Virginia, to his friend in Frankfort, dated "JANUARY-NEXT, Fayette county, REPUBLIC OF VIRGINIA, April 27, 1861."

"The Virginia fire is spreading far and wide, and since the Black Republicans want Southern land, they can have it at a low price and in small lots, say six feet by four. The thunder storm burst upon us without any previous intimation; but, as you already know by the papers, it was a word and a blow from Virginia, and the blow first. I am in hopes that, ere this reaches you, the Federal Capital will lie in our hands."

I was a whole-souled Union man until Lincoln, before whose treachery that of Arnold pales into insignificance, inaugurated this war upon us, and now I am for Virginia now and forever. I hope that Kentucky, the glorious daughter of the Old Dominion, will be with us in our hour of need. All honor to your gallant Governor for his noble and emphatic reply to the call of Lincoln for troops. The Union sentiment in this portion of Virginia was largely in the ascendant; in fact, with some it bordered on Black Republicanism; but now it is otherwise. The storm has come, and all we have to do is to meet it. The fact is, that when such men as Summers, Price, Baldwin, and other Union men, and even J. M. Botts, should favor secession, and vote for it, it shows to the people that it was necessary that it forced it upon us."

The National Intelligencer informs us that Mr. Justice Campbell, of the Supreme Court, has positively resigned.

APPOINTMENT BY LINCOLN.—Mr. Lincoln has appointed Hon. Jas. Harlan attorney for Kentucky, and Alex. H. Sneed marshal of the State.

The following from the New York *Evening Post* of May 2, an able and recognized organ of the Lincoln party, will show in what light the Administration and the North regard the position of Neutrality. The article pays particular attention to Kentucky and Gov. Magoffin. It is in the same spirit of the letters to our Governor by the Governors of Indiana and Ohio—ignoring us as neutrals:

Neutrality.

The most mischievous traitors the government has had to deal with in its preparations to put down the rebellion are those pretended lovers of the Union who set up in the border slave States a preposterous claim to "neutrality."

Neutrality is the state of a nation which takes no part in a war existing between other nations. In a war between England and France the United States might, with perfect propriety, claim and hold the position of neutrals. But when the lawful and constitutional government of a nation calls upon the people to defend it against the assaults of a land of traitorous rebels, there can be no such thing as neutrality on the part of any man or body of men in the nation. Those who are not for the Union are against it. Those who do not support the government are either open rebels or secret traitors.

Moreover, in the present issue, when the Governors of Kentucky and Maryland claim to hold their States neutral, they simply seek to establish in a new and more dangerous manner, the very position already occupied by those in open rebellion against the Union; that the States of this Union are individual and independent nations, and may act at will in a national capacity. It is to put down forever this pernicious and destructive heresy, the danger of which has been pointed out by every great statesman, from Washington to the present time, that the government now calls upon the nation to arm against the traitors.

When these Governors proclaim neutrality they place themselves upon the same ground with Davis and his fellow-traitors. For if Kentucky may remain neutral, she may secure an insular position, and, in fact, permit her secession from the Union.

We are engaged in a contest with a band of armed traitors, who are striving to subvert the lawful, constitutional government of this nation, and substitute in its place an irresponsible military despotism. The nation is arming to resist a set of men who conspire against its liberties while some of them held high places in the national government, who are now in rebellion against the people, and who would destroy the Union and humble our flag in the dirt. In such a case there can be no "neutrality." The State or the individual who, on any pretence, refuses to obey the lawful and constitutional demands of the government, is a rebel against "the supreme law of the land."

But all the facts show that this talk of "neutrality" is the shiftest pretence for giving aid to rebellion without incurring the risk of a traitor's doom. Governor Magoffin refuses to arm his militia, and the President has ordered men to defend the Union. But he looks on complacently while traitors, to the number, as reported, of several thousand, arm themselves with the arms supplied by the national government to the State of Kentucky, and march out of the State to the rebel camp, with the flag of treason flying in their hand. If Kentucky had really the right to remain neutral, the fact that such an act as this was done without the sanction of the Government would deprive her at once of the protection which neutrals in war enjoy only on condition of faithfully abstaining from aid to either side.

If a strong and vigorous young man should see a ruffian mauling his oldest and kindest friend, and should stand still with his hands in his pockets, on the ridiculous pretence that he did not want to disturb the peace by defending his friend, he would earn the contempt of every true-hearted man and woman in the world. But if he should still with his hands in his pockets, stretch out his foot to trip up the heels of his struggling friend, and precipitate him upon the knife of the bully, he would be hung as a much more execrable villain than even the ruffian whose knife he had so well aided. But this is the position into which Governor Magoffin is trying to force the loyal people of Kentucky, whose proud motto, "United, we stand; divided, we fall," is the watch-word to-day, for all time, of every loyal heart in the country.

Arms in the South.

The erroneous opinion seems prevalent in some quarters that the South is totally destitute of arms and ammunition for her defense, and such a statement has actually been urged as a sufficient argument against the blow which she has recently struck for her independence. An estimate of the amount on hand, however, will demonstrate the folly of the fears which such a false opinion may have engendered, and show our state of preparation for resistance. The following seizures have been made since the inception of the Southern movement:

Baton Rouge.....	70,000
Alabama arsenal.....	20,000
Elizabeth, N. C.....	80,000
Fayetteville, N. C.....	35,000
Charleston.....	23,000
Harpers Ferry.....	6,000
Norfolk.....	7,000
Other places.....	100,000
Total.....	290,000

The State arms previously purchased by the States amount to:

Alabama.....	80,000
Virginia.....	73,000
Louisiana.....	30,000
Georgia.....	120,000
South Carolina.....	47,000
Mississippi.....	50,000
Florida.....	17,000
Total.....	417,000

The grand total thus amounts to 707,000 stand of arms, besides 200,000 revolvers, which are said to be on hand at various points. We have not included in the above the arms owned by the States of Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Kentucky, Maryland, and Virginia, which will increase the number to at least 1,000,000. Besides this, there are thought to be two millions of private arms, which will answer all practical purposes in case of invasion by the enemy. In face of the above, like the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, and the other leading Democratic presses of the North, to change front and go over body and soul to the enemy. Indeed, the Black Republicans of the North are as rabid as mad dogs since the fall of Sumter, and are organizing Vigilance Committees everywhere to suppress freedom of speech and "to crush out treason." The Chicago Vigilants boldly threaten to drive all Kentuckians out of the city, unless they swear by Lincoln and endorse his policy for subjugating the South. The public press there and all through the North proclaim that the war has now begun, and that it shall not end until the South is wholly subjugated, and the peculiar institution utterly destroyed. I know it is hard for you, loyal citizens of Kentucky to believe that these things are true; but I, who know whereof I affirm, tell you that they are true. I tell you that there is no freedom of speech in the North, no freedom of the press, no freedom of any kind, but a perfect reign of terror and despotic sway of an ignorant and incapable military rabble. The miserable wretches who are allowed to give expression to public opinion are already declaring that thousands of innocent babes and helpless mothers will fall before the brutal negro's midnight attack; and, shame on our race! these Northern gentlemen, these men who claim to be Christians, and whose positions as ministers of the Gospel, as legislators, and as editors, are sought for good or evil, unblushingly declare that such a unholy consummation is by them excused and even devoutly prayed for!

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—A company raised in Lee county, Va., (indjoining Harlan county, Ky.) has already marched for Richmond.

A military company has been organized in Pike county, and we have verbal information of similar movements going on in a number of the eastern counties of this State.

STATE TREASURER.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election. feb16 wktwto

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SAM. C. SAYRES, Reporter.

MONDAY, May 6, 1861.

According to the proclamation of the Governor, the Senate met at the Capitol in Frankfort.

The roll being called, the following Senators answered:

Mr. Speaker, (Porter,) Andrews, Boles, Chambers, Cissell, Darnaby, Davidson, De Haven, Denny, Fisk, Grover, Grundy, Haycraft, Irvan, Jenkins, Johnson, McBrayer, Pennebaker, Prall, Rhea, Rousseau, Rust, Wait, Walker, and Whitaker—13 absent.

A quorum being present, Mr. CISELL offered the following resolution, which was read for information:

Resolved by the Senate, That all business shall be regarded out of order other than such as is embraced in the Governor's message.

Mr. CISELL proposed the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the rules of the Senate and joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives of the last session of the Legislature be, and the same are adopted for the government of the Senate until otherwise changed by resolution of the Senate, and that the Public Printer forthwith print—copies of same for use of Senate.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

A committee was appointed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate had organized and was ready to proceed to business.

Mr. JOHNSON, from said committee, reported that the committee had endeavored to perform their duty, but found the H. R. without a quorum.

And then the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

W. D. ROBERTSON, Reporter.

MONDAY, May 6th 1861.

The House met pursuant to the proclamation of the Governor, and was called to order by the Speaker, Hon. David Meriwether, who said that he took the Chair at the suggestion of a number of gentlemen, but did so with the distinct understanding that if at any future time, members desired a different Speaker, he would cheerfully consent to the selection of another presiding officer.

The roll being called, by the Clerk, and no quorum being present, Mr. GAITHER, the House adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Reign of Terror at Chicago.

From a long letter published in the Louisville Courier, by Mr. Daniel R. Hundley, giving an account of his forced flight from the commercial metropolis of Illinois, the State whence that gallant Kentuckian, Col. John S. Williams, of Cerro Gordo memory, has been driven, we subjoin an extract portraying the ferocious spirit which actuates our beloved and loving brethren of a neighboring State:

I tread the soil of Kentucky once more, but I come now as a refugee, fleeing from a Chicago Vigilance Committee, whose detectives I have managed to outwit and escape. And why is it, I think you, I have rendered myself so obnoxious to the citizens of Chicago? I have done no man there any wrong; I have insulted no man; I have foreborne to express my sentiments in such a public manner as to offend the dominant party; but I have espoused the cause of the South, and hence this attempt on my life. Having taken my family South sometime ago, I returned to Chicago simply for the purpose of selling my property there, preparatory to bidding a final adieu to the North, and casting my lot with the citizens of the Confederate States. I found the whole people crushed under a despotic reign of terror which never had a parallel before in this or any other free country. Reports of it have reached you here, but they do not furnish the smallest conception of the terrible truth. Even Southern ladies, poor widows, incapable of any harm, are threatened by anonymous letters and otherwise; and the sister-in-law of Dr. N. T. Rice, one of Kentucky's most popular divines, was publicly warned that she had better not express any sympathy with the people of the South.

I passed through Cairo a few minutes after the Baltic was stopped there, and had a sight of the Northern soldiers who committed the outrage. About two thirds of them were foreigners, many of whom would have outshone Falstaff's famous recruits for raggedness and filth. One impudent Dutchman particularly attracted my attention, strutting about in a pair of white Turner pants, a black cotton velvet coat, red cap, and with an enormous sword dangling between his legs. It is into such hands that our President's Lincoln has committed the keeping of the National honor!

On the ens, on my way to Chicago, I fell in with one of the Chicago Zouaves, who boasted to me of the prowess displayed by his ragged regiment in bringing the Baltic to anchor, and he further said that the infamous Hessians had their muskets ready cocked, and could hardly be restrained by the officers in command from firing into the boat any how, although it was crowded with women and children! As I advanced further North, matters rapidly grew worse, and I found that the Chicago Vigilance Committee was as much as a man's life was worth to speak a single word in behalf of the South. One man was driven out of the State because he declared the Southern soldiers to be braver than those from the North; and Gov. McClellan, of the Times, being threatened with mob unless he should advocate the policy of subjugating his native South, appealed in vain to the Mayor to protect his office with a squad of police, and to save his life from the hands of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and all the other leading Democratic presses of the North, to change front and go over body and soul to the enemy. Indeed, the Black Republicans of the North are as rabid as mad dogs since the fall of Sumter, and are organizing Vigilance Committees everywhere to suppress freedom of speech and "to crush out treason." The Chicago Vigilants boldly threaten to drive all Kentuckians out of the city, unless they swear by Lincoln and endorse his policy for subjugating the South. The public press there and all through the North proclaim that the war has now begun, and that it shall not end until the South is wholly subjugated, and the peculiar institution utterly destroyed. I know it is hard for you, loyal citizens of Kentucky to believe that these things are true; but I, who know whereof I affirm, tell you that they are true. I tell you that there is no freedom of speech in the North, no freedom of the press, no freedom of any kind, but a perfect reign of terror and despotic sway of an ignorant and incapable military rabble. The miserable wretches who are allowed to give expression to public opinion are already declaring that thousands of innocent babes and helpless mothers will fall before the brutal negro's midnight attack; and, shame on our race! these Northern gentlemen, these men who claim to be Christians, and whose positions as ministers of the Gospel, as legislators, and as editors, are sought for good or evil, unblushingly declare that such a unholy consummation is by them excused and even devoutly prayed for!

"Watchman, What of the Night?"

A change is about to occur in the spirit, if not in the form, of our Government. Read the following, from Colonel Forney's letter of the 1st inst. to his Philadelphia Press. He says:

"The new demand of the Administration for troops, which looks to a permanent military organization, on the grandest scale, will call for the appointment of a great number of officers, all at the disposition of the President and his Cabinet. There will be six Major-Generals, twelve Brigadier-Generals, twenty-five Colonels, twenty-five Lieutenants-Colonels, twenty-five Majors, two hundred and fifty Captains, and five hundred first and second Lieutenants. This is exclusive of Quartermasters, Paymasters, and other military agents. The increase in the Navy will be in proportion."

We are hereafter to have a large standing army, organized on the grandest scale. The affections of the people for their Government are no longer to be relied on. A large standing military force is hereafter to be looked to to protect the Government from overthrow. But, some may say, Congress has not yet sanctioned such a measure! Congress will legislate surrounded by thousands of bayonets, and with the military offices in prospect, as an inducement to submit to the necessities of the occasion. We seem to be progressing fast in the direction the Fathers of the Republic were anxious we should not go.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDGAR KEENON, J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
STRAW GOODS,

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

feb16 wkt-wly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

A CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

Successor to W. P. Loomis,

has just received a new assortment of

Watches, Clocks, and Jew-

elry, and sell them, and you

will find Prices to suit the

times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

jan17 wkt-wly

Look at This.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. KEENE & Co., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will have costs to pay.

W. H. KEENE, JR.,

Feb. 19, 1861.

The Very Best!

No Doubt of It!

WHAT?

Why, Heimstret's Inimitable Hair Restorative.

Everybody who uses it recommends it.

Price 50c and \$1 per bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

See advertisement.

apr15 wkt-wthm

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir James Clark's

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clark, M.D.

Extraordinary Efficacy to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain Iron, Calomel, Antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOHN BROS. (Late J. C. Baldwin & Co.)

Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to my authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills.

Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents.

oct16 wkt-wly

IT CORNERS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Trochæ," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually averted off.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

nov54 wkt-w 6mins

S. BARKER & CO.,

317 FOURTH STREET

Between Market and Jefferson Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

\$100,000

WORTH OF

To the Special Session of the Congress, convened at Montgomery, April 29, 1861.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS:

It is my pleasing duty to announce to you that the Constitution framed by the establishment of a permanent government for the Confederate States has been ratified by the Confederate States in each of those States to which it was referred. To inaugurate the Government in its full proportions and upon its own substantial basis of the popular will, it only remains that elections should be held for the designation of the officers to administer it.

There is every reason to believe that at no distant day other States, identified in political principles and community of interests with those which have united with this Confederacy, giving to its typical constitution an increased splendor to its government of free, equal and sovereign States a wider sphere of usefulness—and to the friends of constitutional liberty a greater security for its harmonious and perpetual existence.

It was not, however, for the purpose of making this announcement that I have deemed it my duty to convene you at an earlier day than that fixed by yourselves for the meeting. The declaration of war against the United States by Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, in his proclamation issued on the fifteenth day of the present month, rendered it necessary, in my judgment, that you should convene at the earliest practicable moment, to devise the measures necessary for the defense of the country.

The occasion is indeed an extraordinary one. It justifies me in a brief review of the relations heretofore existing between us and the States which now unite with us against us, and in a statement of the events which have resulted in this warfare; to the end that mankind may pass intelligent and impartial judgment on its motives and objects.

During the war waged against Great Britain by her colonies on this continent, a common danger impelled them to a close alliance, and to the formation of a Confederation, by the terms of which the colonies, styling themselves States, entered "severally into a firm and perpetual union with each other, for the common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever."

In order to guard against any misconception of their compact, the several States made explicit declaration, in a distinct article, that "each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, right and authority which is not by this Confederation, expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

Under this contract of alliance, the war of the revolution was successfully waged, and resulted in the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, by the terms of which the several States were, each by name, recognized to be independent.

The Articles of Confederation contained a clause whereby all alterations were prohibited, unless confirmed by the Legislature of every State, after being agreed to by Congress; and in obedience to this provision under the resolution of Congress of the 21st February, 1787, the several States appointed delegates who attended a Convention "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union."

It was, by the delegates chosen, by the several States under the resolution just quoted, that the Constitution of the United States was framed in 1787, and submitted to the several States for ratification, as shown by the 7th article, which is in these words:

"The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States, so ratifying the same."

I have italicized certain words in the quotations just made, for the purpose of attracting attention to the singular and marked equation with which the States endeavored, in every possible form, to exclude the idea that the separate and independent sovereignty of each State was merged into one common Government and nation; and the earnest desire they evinced to impress on the Constitution in its true character—that of a compact between independent States.

The Constitution of 1787 having, however, omitted the clause already recited from the Articles of Confederation, which provided in explicit terms, that each State retained its sovereignty and independence, some alarm was felt in the States when invited to ratify the Constitution, lest this omission should be construed into an abandonment of their cherished principle, and they refused to be satisfied until amendments were added to the Constitution, placing beyond all pretense of doubt, the reservation by the States, of all their sovereign rights and powers—not expressly delegated to the United States by the Constitution.

Strange, indeed, must it appear to the impartial observer, but it is none the less true, that all these carefully worded clauses proved unavailing to prevent the rise and growth in the Northern States of a political school which has persistently claimed that the government thus formed was not a compact between States, but was in fact a national government, set up above and over the States. An organization, created by the States to secure the blessings of liberty and independence against foreign aggression, has been gradually perverted into a machine for their control in their domestic affairs; the creature has been exalted above its creators; the principles have been made subordinate to the agent appointed by themselves.

The people of the Southern States, whose almost exclusive occupation was agriculture, early perceived a tendency in the Northern States to render the common government subservient to their own purposes, by imposing burthens on commerce, a protection to all manufacturing and shipping interests. Long and angry controversy grew out of these attempts, often successful, to benefit one section of the country at the expense of the other, and the danger of disruption arising from this cause, was enhanced by the fact that the Northern population was increasing by immigration and other causes in a greater ratio than the population of the South. By degrees, as the Northern States gained predominance in the National Congress, self-interest taught their people to yield ready assent to any plausible advocacy of their right as a majority to govern the minority without control; they learned to listen with impatience to the suggestion of any constitutional impediment to the exercise of their will; and so utterly have the principles of the Constitution been corrupted in the Northern mind, that in the inaugural address delivered by President Lincoln in March last, he asserted as a fact, that which he plainly does not believe, that the theory of the Constitution requires that in all cases the majority shall govern; and in another memorable instance, the same Chief Magistrate did not hesitate to liken the relation between a State and the United States to those which exist between a county and the State in which it is situated. This is the lamentable and fundamental error on which rests the policy that has culminated in this declaration of war against these Confederate States.

In addition to the long continued and deep seated sentiment felt by the Southern States at the persistent abuse of the powers they had delegated to the Congress, for the purpose of enriching the manufacturing and shipping classes of the North at the expense of the South, there has existed for nearly half a century another subject of discord, involving interests of such transcendent importance, as at all times to create the apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the Union, that its permanence was impossible.

When the several States delegated certain powers to the United States Congress, a large portion of the laboring population consisted of African slaves imported into the colonies by the mother country. In twelve out of thirteen States, negro slavery existed, and the right of property in slaves was protected by law. This property was recognized in the Constitution, and provision was made against its loss by the escape of the slave. The increase in the number of slaves by further importation from Africa was also secured by a clause forbidding Congress to prohibit the slave trade anterior to a certain date; and in no clause can there be found any delegation of power to the Congress authorizing it in any manner to legislate to the prejudice, detriment, or discouragement of the owners of that species of property, or excluding it from the protection of the government.

The climate and soil of the Northern States soon proved unsuitable to the continuance of slave labor, while the converse was the case at the South. Under the unrestricted free intercourse between the two sections, the Northern States consulted their own interest by selling their slaves to the South, and prohibiting slavery within their limits. The South were willing purchasers of a property suitable to their wants, and paid the price of the acquisition without harboring a suspicion that their quiet possession was to be disturbed by those who were inhibited, not only by want of Constitutional authority, but by good faith as vendors, from disquieting a title emanating from themselves.

As soon, however, as the Northern States that prohibited African slavery within their limits had reached a number sufficient to give their representation a controlling voice in the Congress, a persistent and organized system of hostile measures against the rights of the owners of slaves in the Southern States was inaugurated and gradually extended. A continuous series of measures was devised and prosecuted, for the purpose of rendering insecure the tenure of property in slaves; fanatical organizations, supplied with money by voluntary subscriptions, were assiduously engaged in exciting among the slaves a spirit of discontent and revolt; means were furnished for their escape from their owners, and agents secretly employed to entice them to abandon their peaceful and lawful possession, and to seek refuge in the hands of their owners was first evaded, then openly denounced as a violation of conscientious obligation and religious duty; men were taught that it was a merit to elude, disobey, and violently oppose the execution of the laws enacted to secure the performance of the promise contained in the constitutional compact; owners of slaves were mobbed, and even murdered in open day, solely for applying to a magistrate for the arrest of a fugitive slave; the dogmas of these voluntary organizations soon obtained control of the Legislatures of many of the Northern States, and laws were passed providing for the punishment, by ruinous fines and long-continued imprisonment in jails and penitentiaries, of citizens of the Southern States, who should dare to ask aid of the officers of the law for the recovery of their property. Emboldened by success, the theater of agitation and aggression against the clearly expressed constitutional rights of the Southern States was transferred to the Congress; Senators and Representatives were sent to the common councils of the nation, whose chief title to this distinction consisted in the display of a spirit of ultra fanaticism, whose business was not to promote the general welfare or to insure domestic tranquility, but to awaken the bitterest hatred against the citizens of sister States by violent denunciation of their institutions; the transaction of public affairs was impeded by repeated efforts to usurp powers not delegated by the Constitution, for the purpose of impairing the security of property in slaves, and reducing those States, which held slaves to a condition of inferiority. Finally a great party was organized for the purpose of obtaining the administration of the government, with the avowed object of using its power for the total exclusion of the slave States from all participation in the benefits of the public domain, acquired by all the States in common, whether by conquest or purchase; of surrounding the entire country by States in which slavery should be prohibited; of rendering the property in slaves so insecure as to be comparatively worthless, and thereby annihilating in effect property worth thousands of millions of dollars. This party, thus organized, succeeded, in the month of November last, in the election of its candidate for the presidency of the United States.

In the meantime, under the mild and genial climate of the Southern States, and the increasing care and attention for the well-being and comfort of the laboring classes, diversified and humane, the number of the African slaves had augmented in number from about 600,000, at the date of the adoption of the constitutional compact, to upwards of 4,000,000. In moral and social condition, they had been elevated from brutal savages into docile, intelligent, and civilized agricultural laborers, and supplied not only with bodily comforts but with careful religious instruction. Under the supervision of a superior race, their labor had been so directed as not only to allow a gradual and marked amelioration of their own condition, but to convert hundreds of thousands of square miles of the wilderness into cultivated lands, covered with a prosperous people; towns and cities had sprung into existence, and had rapidly increased in wealth and population under the social system of the South; the white population of the Southern slaveholding States had augmented from about 1,250,000 at the date of the adoption of the Constitution, to more than 8,500,000 in 1860; and the productions of the South in cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco, for the full development and continuance of which, the labor of African slaves was, and is indispensable, had swollen to an amount which formed nearly three-fourths of the exports of the whole United States, and had become absolutely necessary to the wants of civilized man.

With interests of such overwhelming magnitude imperiled, the people of the Southern States were driven by the conduct of the North to the adoption of some course of action to avert the danger with which they were openly menaced. With this view, the Legislatures of the several States invited the people to select delegates to Conventions to be held for the purpose of determining for themselves what measures were best adapted to meet so alarming a crisis in their history.

Here it may be proper to observe that from a period as early as 1798 there had existed in all of the States of the Union a party, almost unintermittently in the majority, based upon the doctrine that each State was, in the last resort, the sole judge as well of its wrongs as of the mode and measure of redress. Indeed, it is obvious that under the law of nations this principle is an axiom as applied to the relations of independent sovereign States, such as those which had united themselves under the constitutional compact. The Democratic party of the United States repeated in its successful canvass in 1856 the declaration made in numerous public positions of its avowed policy, as faithfully able to uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and

in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1793; and that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed.

The principles thus emphatically announced embrace that to which I have already adverted, the right of each State to judge of and redress the wrongs of which it complains. These principles were maintained by overwhelming majorities of the people of all the States of the Union at different elections, especially in the election of Mr. Jefferson in 1805, Mr. Madison in 1809, and Mr. Pierce in 1852.

In the exercise of a right so ancient, so well established, and so necessary for self-preservation, the people of the Confederate States in their Conventions, determined that the wrongs of which they had suffered, and the evils with which they were menaced, required that they should revoke the delegation of powers to the Federal Government which they had ratified in their several Conventions. They consequently passed ordinances resuming all their rights as sovereign and independent States, and dissolved their connection with the other States of the Union.

Having done this, they proceeded to form a new compact amongst themselves, by new Articles of Confederation, which have been also ratified by the Conventions of the several States with an approach to unanimity far exceeding that of the Conventions which organized their new government in all its departments: the functions of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Magistrates are performed in accordance with the will of the people as displayed, not merely in a cheerful acquiescence, but in the enthusiastic support of the government thus established by themselves and for the interference of the government of the United States in this legitimate exercise of the right of a people to self-government, peace, happiness, and prosperity would surely ensue on our land.

That peace is ardently desired by this Government and people, has been manifested in every possible form. So far have we assembled in February last, when, prior even to the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate who had elected, you passed a resolution expressing your desire for a peaceful settlement of the controversy between the Government of the United States "for the purpose of negotiating friendly relations between that Government and the Confederate States of America, and for the settlement of all questions of disagreement between the two Governments upon principles of right, justice, equity, and good faith."

It was my pleasure, as well as my duty, to cooperate with you in this work of peace. Indeed, in my address to you on taking the oath of office, and before receiving from you the communication of this resolution, I had said, "as a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peacefully to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled."

It was in furtherance of these avowed intentions, and in accordance with the declaration that I made choice of three discreet, able, and distinguished citizens, who repaired to Washington, aided by their cordial cooperation, and that of the Secretary of State, every effort compatible with self-respect, and the dignity of the Confederacy, was exhausted before I allowed myself to yield to the conviction that the Government of the United States was determined to attempt the conquest of this people, and that our cherished hopes of peace were unattainable.

On the arrival of our commissioners in Washington, on the 5th March, they posted, at the suggestion of a friendly intermediary, doing more than giving informal notice of their arrival. This was done with a view to afford time to the President who had just been inaugurated, for the discharge of other pressing official duties in the organization of his administration, before engaging his attention in the object of their mission. It was not until the 12th of the month that they officially addressed the Secretary of State, informing him of the purpose of their arrival, and stating in the language of their instructions their wish "to make to the government of the United States overtures for the opening of negotiations, assuring the government of the United States, that the President, Congress and people of the Confederate States, earnestly desire a peaceful solution of these great questions; that it is neither their interest nor their wish to make any demand which is not founded on strict justice, nor do any act to injure their late confederates."

To this communication no formal reply was received until the 8th of April. During the interval, the Commissioners had consented to waive all questions of form. With the firm resolve to avoid war if possible, they went so far, even as to hold, during that long period, unofficial intercourse, through an intermediary, whose high position and character inspired the hope of success, and through whom the Commissioners were received from the Government of the United States, with peaceful intentions; of the determination to evacuate Fort Sumter; and further, that no measure, changing the existing status prejudicially to the Confederate States, especially at Fort Pickens, was in contemplation, but that in the event of any change of intention on the subject, notice would be given to the Commissioners. The crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example so wanting in courtesy, in candor, and directness as was the course of the United States Government towards our Commissioners in Washington. For proof of this, I refer to the annexed documents marked "A," taken in connection with further facts which I now proceed to relate.

Early in April the attention of the whole country, as well as that of our Commissioners, was attracted to extraordinary preparations for an extensive military and naval expedition in New York and other Northern ports. These preparations, commenced in secrecy, for an expedition whose destination was concealed, only became known when nearly completed, and on the 6th, 6th, and 7th April, transports and vessels of war with troops, munitions and military supplies, sailed from Northern ports bound Southwards. Alarmed by so extraordinary a demonstration, the Commissioners requested the delivery of an answer to their official communication of the 12th of March, and thereupon received, on the 8th April, a reply dated the 11th of the month, in which it was stated that, during the whole interval, whilst the Commissioners were receiving assurances, calculated to inspire hope of the success of their mission, the Secretary of State and the President of the United States had already determined to hold no intercourse with them whatever; to refuse even to listen to my proposals they had to make, and had profited by the delay created by their own assurances, in order to prepare secretly the means for effective hostile operations.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Any of our readers who may wish in good fitting coat, pants, or vest, are referred to the establishment of Jno. W. Voorhis, merchant tailor, Main street. He has an elegant assortment of cloths, cassimeres, &c., and will make them in a style equal to any tailor in the country.

The United States Hotel, Louisville, is doing a good business. Success to it—its a Barren county house.—*Glazey Free Press.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported Expressly for the Yeoman.
NEW YORK, May 6.

A Herald dispatch says it is correctly believed that the President will issue another proclamation to-day, Monday, announcing the intention of the Government to repossess the Federal property seized by the rebels, and deal summarily with all hereafter found resisting its authority. Advanced posts are to be established within a circuit of 20 miles of Washington, extending into Virginia, in order to protect the Agricultural districts supplying the Capital. The city of Washington is placed under severe martial law, and Lieut. Elwood appointed Provost. Martial law does not extend to civilians though close supervision on their movements.

CINCINNATI, 12 M.

Heavy rains yesterday afternoon and all morning, and still continues. River risen 42 feet since Saturday; 234 feet in channel. Thermometer 50. Weather so wet there is hardly any outdoor business doing. Flour very firm, &c., &c.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

By advice of military authorities the Mayor issued a proclamation requiring all drinking saloons to be closed at half-past 9, P. M. Much alarm exists at Alexandria owing to the proposed military occupation. General Scott has published a card begging correspondents to spare him, saying he has no office in his high gift, no power to accept volunteer corps or call, and has no time to answer letters.

From New York.

NEW YORK, May 6.

Special dispatch from Baltimore to the Times says the Legislature re-assembled today. Secessionists, it is said, will not attempt to call a Convention, if they do, the Union men will insist that the question of Convention, or no Convention, shall be referred to the people at election for delegates. A Baltimorean had an interview with General Butler last night, who said Northern troops must march into Baltimore, and if they were attacked from the houses, the houses would be blown up.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

The Maryland Legislature, in their interview with the President this morning, admitted both the right and the power of the Government to bring the troops through Baltimore or the State, and to take any measures for the public safety which, in the discretion of the President, might be demanded either by actual or reasonably apprehended exigencies.

They expressed their belief that no immediate effort of secession or resistance to the Federal authorities would be attempted by the Legislature or State authorities, and asked in this view that they should, as long as possible, be spared the evils of a military occupation or a mere revengeful chastisement for former transgressions.

The President replied that their suggestions and representations should be considered, but that he would now say no more than that the public interest, and not a spirit of revenge, should actuate his measures.

The New York Sixty-ninth regiment will forthwith be located in the neighborhood of Georgetown.

The Government has been officially advised that at the latest dates no Commissioners from the Confederate States had presented themselves at the French Court.

The State Department has instructed the new minister to Paris, Mr. Dayton, to explain to the French Government that there is no now, nor has there been, nor will there be, any or the least idea existing in this Government, of suffering a dissolution of the Union to take place in any way whatever.

Wm. H. Aspinwall and Cyrus W. Field arrived here today.

Conference of Governors.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, May 4.

Governors Curtin of Pennsylvania, Dennison of Ohio, Randall of Wisconsin, Blair of Michigan, Morton of Indiana, and Ex-Governor Koerner of Illinois, were in conference here last night. Their proceedings are not known. They were serenaded, and addressed the people.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 5.

The President has accepted the two regiments of Kentucky volunteers tendered by Col. Terrell and Col. Guthrie. They are accepted for the war, without a special time being named for their enlistment. It is intended to raise a Brigade in that State, and the command will be tendered to Major Anderson.

Major Anderson, the Hero of Fort Sumter, arrived in this city yesterday, and paid a visit to the President and Secretary of War. It is understood that he was ordered here for consultation on war measures, and is not at all improbable that he will be called upon to plant the flag of Fort Sumter in its old location.

Texas Intelligence.

The Galveston Civilian, of the 25th ult., has the following:

We understand that a sail-boat, in which Gen. Houston and Col. Morgan were proceeding from the residence of the latter to San Jacinto, last Monday, capsized in thirty feet water, and both those gentlemen were in danger of drowning. Gen. Houston is very imperfect use of an arm and a leg, and Col. Morgan is totally blind. Mr. Kos Morgan happened to be just behind them, in another boat, at the time of the accident, and when he came over to the spot both were under water. Gen. Houston rose near the boat and was seized by his crippled arm with so much earnestness that he risked to be let go. Col. Morgan's first expression on getting his head above water was that they could not drown him any way they could fix it. He was once before capsized, and though old and blind, held on to the bottom of the boat while two other persons were wafted off and drowned.

SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—Care guaranteed in all cases, or the money will be refunded. Use Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer according to directions, and it will cure ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. Try it; it surely will not hurt you, and cost you nothing if it does no good.

Sold by all druggists.

It should be known, for it is a fact strikingly true, that Dr. S. A. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, together with the Cerate, never fails of giving satisfaction to all who give them a trial, for as yet they have never failed in a single instance of curing all kinds of such as Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and the like. In cases of this kind the fullest reliance may be placed upon these preparations.

Affairs at Cairo.—A True Statement.—Communication from Gen. Buckner.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD,
Louisville, May 3d, 1861.

To the Adjutant-General of Kentucky: On the 29th ultimo, in company with Senator Johnson, of McCracken county, I called on the commanding officer of the military force now stationed at Cairo, Ill. The object of our visit was to ascertain, in an official form, the authority under which that force acted, and the object of their occupying that station in reference to the citizens or to the State of Kentucky.

I informed the commanding officer that our purpose was to maintain with our neighbors relations of the most cordial friendship, to abstain ourselves, from any acts, which might have even the appearance of an aggression on their rights, and to claim in return an equal respect from them; and that I desired to obtain from him such assurances as would tend to quiet the excitement occasioned in Kentucky by the seizure and detention at Cairo of private property by an armed force under his command. I had previously, on the 19th of April, instructed the commander of the active militia in that section of Kentucky "to spare no exertions to prevent all lawless action, or action calculated to precipitate difficulties."

In reply to my inquiries, the commanding officer at Cairo stated that he was then acting, and had been acting, under the orders of the Governor of Illinois, but expected very soon to be acting under the authority of the United States; that he had made no seizures of boats or property except under special instructions; that arms or ammunition belonging to the State of Kentucky, in passing from a United States arsenal, would not be seized under the instructions under which he then acted.

I asked if arms or ammunition, the property of citizens of Kentucky, and procured for their own use, would, under his instructions, be seized or detained at Cairo? He replied that they would not; but qualified his reply by stating that it would depend upon the point to which they might be destined; if, for instance, they were destined to Columbus, in Kentucky, he would not permit such property to pass his point. He further qualified his answer by remarking that he wished to be fully understood, and that "it would not be safe" for any large quantities of arms or ammunition, however destined, to pass his point, as he was designed by the citizens of Columbus or its vicinity? He replied that he was satisfied such purpose was designed both by the citizens of Columbus and persons from other States co-operating with them; that his post had been threatened from that quarter, and that the citizens of that place had gone so far as to threaten to prevent the trips of the steamer which connected that point with Cairo. I asked if he had notified the authorities of Kentucky of the hostile purpose of its citizens, or of the designs of the citizens of other States, to use her territory for aggressive purposes? He replied that he had not. I suggested that such a course would be advisable before adopting toward the citizens of Kentucky the policy which he indicated; that the policy of Kentucky was not to interfere with the affairs of any of her neighbors; and that she felt competent to prevent aggressions on her neighbors through her territory, if she were notified that such aggression was designed; and that she did not recognize the right of other parties to pass through her territories for the purpose of redressing their grievances against each other. He replied that the question of such a right would involve the discussion of many points. To which I replied that the question as between Kentucky and Illinois did not admit of argument; that the citizens of Kentucky recognized no authority in the Governor of Illinois to invade the jurisdiction of Kentucky, or to interfere with the rights of her citizens.

I further asked the officer in command that I would visit Columbus in order to ascertain the correctness of his information. My letter to Col. Prentiss, herewith inclosed, will show that he labored under an entire misapprehension of the facts.

In conclusion, I asked Col. Prentiss if his instructions contemplated the occupancy by his forces of any part of the soil of Kentucky. To which he replied, unhesitatingly, that they did not.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. B. BUCKNER,
Inspector-General.

To the ADJUTANT GENERAL of Kentucky,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

Letter to Col. Prentiss.
COLUMBUS, Ky., April 30, 1861.

SIR: I have instituted proper inquiries at this point in relation to the subject of our interview yesterday. I assured you that I was of opinion that your information in reference to any aggressive purpose on your part or State from this point was incorrect. My inquiries among the citizens and authorities confirm me in my opinion. No hostile purpose has been attempted or conceived at this point, or as far as the citizens here know, by the people south of here, with a view of directing it through this point or any other part of Kentucky against any part of Illinois.

Your information in reference to the proposed stopping of the trips of the steamer Cheney, by the citizens of this place, is equally incorrect. Their indignation on that subject is directed entirely to what they regard as an unauthorized detention of that steamer under your authority at Cairo. It is to be regretted that I am not authorized, on such imperfect information, to express to me your purpose to prevent the passage of any arms or ammunition which the citizens of this place or vicinity might wish to provide for their own use. Under the circumstances, such an act, with no aggressive purpose, is even meditated here, and would even had its justification in the plea of self-defense, which you urged, much less in law, justice, or that comity which should exist between neighboring States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. B. BUCKNER,
Inspector-General of Kentucky.

To Col. PRENTISS, commanding at Cairo, Illinois.

F. G. REUTER,
Tailor and Renovator.

West side St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he is now prepared to do all work in the Tailoring and Renovating line entrusted to him with neatness and dispatch. All work is a fair trial and a share of public patronage. Charges low.

Jas. T. Wain

ROBB & DEHONEY
HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and desirable stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of their friends and customers, as they intend to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH
And to prompt time buyers.

april 13 wkt-wt

It Cures Diphtheria, and is Everybody's Friend.

PERRY DAVIS'

VEGETABLE

PAIN KILLER.

THE GREAT

FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.

WE ask the attention of the trade and the public to this long and unrivaled

FAMILY MEDICINE.

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Weak Stomach, and General Debility, Indigestion, Cramp, and Pain in Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Colic, Diarrhea, Cholera, &c., &c.

Sore Throat and Diphtheria

Is soon relieved by Gargling the Throat with mixture of Pain Killer and water.

And for Fever and Ague

There is nothing better, and has been favorably known for more than twenty years to be the

ONLY SURE SPECIFIC

For the many diseases incident to the human family.

Internally and Externally

It works equally sure.

What stronger proof of these facts can be produced than the following letter received unolicited from Rev. A. W. Curtis:

Reno, March 30, Mich., July 9, 1860.

Messrs. J. N. Harris & Co.,

Gentlemen:—The confidence I have in Perry Davis' Pain Killer as a remedy for Colds, Coughs, Croup, Sprains, and Rheumatism, for the cure of which I have successfully employed it, induces me to cheerfully recommend its virtues to others.

A few months ago I had recourse to it to destroy a felon; although I had never heard of its being used for that purpose, but having suffered intensely from a former one, and buying no other remedy at hand, I applied the Pain Killer freely for about fifteen minutes at evening and repeated the application very briefly the next morning, which entirely destroyed the felon, and increased my confidence in the utility of the remedy.

Yours truly,
A. W. CURTIS,
Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

THE PAIN KILLER

has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion of an inveterate friend of the missionary and the traveler, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our LAKES OR RIVERS without it.

Be sure you call for and get the genuine Pain Killer, as many worthless imitations are attempted to be sold at the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle.

Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO.,

Proprietors for the Western and Southern States, Cincinnati, O.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

J. M. Mills, Frankfort; Norton & Sharpe, Lexington; Frank Fitch, Lexington; D. T. & L. B. Morton, Lexington; D. B. Miller, Covington; Senon & Broderick, Louisville; Edward Wilder, Louisville; and all Louisville Druggists.

ma7 wkt-wt

The Afflicted's Friend. Don't Delay to

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

A detailed black and white illustration of a steam locomotive engine. The locomotive is shown from a side profile, facing left. It features a large smokestack at the front, a boiler with riveted details, and a large flywheel on the side. The wheels are large and spoked, typical of early 20th-century railroads. The illustration is positioned in the upper right corner of the page.

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The Inventor's Claims as acknowledged and protected by the Governments of Canada, the United States, and Great Britain; to all whom it may concern.

scription, or variety, in printed form, by keeping the statements of the several accounts standing in printers' type, or their equivalents, the type being so ar-

account may have undergone a change by the lapse of time or the current of business transactions; so that, when readjusted in all such parts up to any giv-

ances or conclusions, in accordance with the end or ends contemplated in keeping the record; rendering it intelligible to the business; a balance sheet of the

fication, wherein it is shown, that the fact or facts to be recorded, may be represented by figures, symbols, dates or numbers, used either separately or in com-

mary invention, I also claim the device or contrivance of rendering or transmitting accounts in partial or full statements, when the statement or statements

of rendering accounts by the use of the Dispatch Machine, constituted of Apron Movement, Reel, and

geribing it, either as a simple hand instrument, or as propelled by machinery. And in connection with these specific claims and based upon them, I also

e aimed. With these claims fully acknowledged and protected as above, this invention has already spread itself over Canada, eighteen States of the American

be shown in a circular which will make its appearance soon. Meanwhile applications for information, "What's in it for me?" "What's the machine?" will re-

to his Agent and Attorney,
John L. Haines, London, England.

counts current "in type," a gross absurdity, thinks are hereby tendered, and the assurance given, that this gross absurdity is all that Mr. Dick has patented

neither bodily nor partialle; neither directly nor indirectly; neither explicitly nor symbolically; this

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Horse Stolen.
STOLEN from the subscriber, living near the Fork

hind feet; a knot or lump on the outside of his right hind leg, nearly midway between the hoof and hock

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